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AN - 1993-018708 [30]

AP - CN19900109463 19901017; NZ19900235724 19901016

CPY - APRI-N

- LOSS-I

DC - K08 X14

FS - CPI;EPI

IC - G21B1/02

IN - LO S

MC - K08-B K08-X

PA - (APRI-N) APRICOT SA

- (LOSS-I) LO S

PN - CN1060920 A 19920506 DW199303 G21B1/00 000pp

- NZ235724 A 19940126 DW199407 G21B1/02 034pp

PR - CN19900109463 19901017; NZ19900235724 19901016

XA - C1994-022310

XIC - G21B-001/02

XP - N1994-038760

AB - NZ-235724 Creating coherent bosons having a mass (a+) involves shining a coherent beam of bosons (b) in a short intense high energy pulse on a solid pellet of bosons having a mass (B). The momentum (k) of the coherent beam of bosons (b), the momentum (p) of the solid pellet of bosons of mass (B), (q) the momentum of the electron e-, (a) the nucleus of the boson atom (B), and (n) the number of particles are related by a mathematical formula (I). The transition rate (w), (Z) the critical condition, (n) the number of particles and the average transition rate (w,) are related by a mathematical formula (II). The critical condition (Z), the number of particles (n), the average transition rate (w,) and the interaction time (tau) are related by a mathematical formula (III), (u) and (m) are the masses of the respective electrons and boson atoms; (w) is the maxwellian average of transition rate of a single boson beam ionising a single boson atom with mass; (V) is the normalisation vol. The critical condition (Z) for the instantaneous creation of n strongly coupled or ultimately coupled deuterons is determined by: Z being greater than or equal to 1.

- USE - Method of forming strongly coupled or coherent bosons (e.g. deuterons), which will subsequently decay to yield fusion energy.

- (Dwg.1/3 s of b)

IW - PRODUCT STRONG COUPLE COHERE SUBSEQUENT DECAY YIELD FUSE ENERGY

IKW - PRODUCT STRONG COUPLE COHERE SUBSEQUENT DECAY YIELD FUSE ENERGY

INW - LO S

NC - 002

OPD - 1990-10-16

ORD - 1992-05-06

PAW - (APRI-N) APRICOT SA

- (LOSS-I) LO S

TI - Prod. of strongly coupled or coherent bosons - which subsequently decay to yield fusion energy